

# Virginia Gazette

AND

## WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:

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### PERIODICAL DUMNESS.

[From a London print.]

THE son of an inn-keeper at Jelling, in the duchy of Wertheimberg, of a choleric constitution, and about 25 years of age, was taken so ill after supper on St. Stephen's day, now upwards of 15 years ago, that he could neither stand nor sit. He was also so sick at heart, that had he not been relieved by copious vomiting, he was often apprehensive of being suffocated. About an hour after, he was better; but, during 3 whole months, he became much dejected and melancholy, and sometimes as it seized with fear. After the expiration of this term, he was suddenly struck dumb, without being able to pronounce the least word, or form the least sound, though he could speak very articulately before. At first, the loss of his speech and voice was instantaneous, but began to continue longer every day; so that, from the duration of some minutes, it amounted to half an hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, and lastly, to 23 hours, yet without order.

Such was his condition upwards of half a year. At last the return of his speech kept so constant and regular an order, that now, for 14 years together, he cannot speak but from noon, during the space of an entire hour, to the precise moment of one o'clock. Every time he loses his speech, he feels something rise from his stomach to his throat. He cannot be deceived by the transposition of hours, because he observes always and very exactly the term from twelve to one, though no bell rings nor clock strikes. Excepting this loss of speech, he makes no complaint of the disorder of any animal function. Both his internal and external senses are sound: He hears always very exactly, and answers by gestures or writing to the questions proposed to him. He eats and drinks heartily, and is very handy and active in doing the business of the family. At his time of speaking his discourse is discreet and sensible, for a person of his education; and if desired to read, which he sometimes does of himself, he is sure to stop short always in silence the moment that one o'clock the afternoon locks up the power of his tongue.

There cannot be a more extraordinary case than this, nor one so much deserving of the attention of the curious. How to account for it, must be extremely difficult. Perhaps something he eat at supper, when he was first taken ill, has ever since remained undigested in his stomach or intestines; and as he used to feel something rising from thence towards his throat, it probably caused the extinction of his voice, which he did not recover till it again subsided.

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LONDON, Dec. 6.

### PROGRESS of the March of the PRINCE of HESSE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the DANISH AUXILIARY FORCES IN SWEDEN.

We are particularly happy in laying thus early before the public, the following official letter from his Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse, to the Minister of the war department at Copenhagen. It contains the whole progress of his operations, and is the only authentic document which has been yet published on this subject.

Although there are later advices from the army, this letter is not the less material, as it explains the instructions under which the Prince of Hesse acted, and that his design was to attack the Swedes, at the bridge of Quistrom, provided they had offered to dispute his passage.

Head-Quarters, Tanus, Nov. 29.

THE body of auxiliary troops, assembled on the 23d of September, between Fredericksbadt and Fredericksfeld, were divided into two columns, in approaching the Swedish frontiers; the first was composed of four squadrons of dragoons, nine battalions of a company of rangers under the orders of Generalis During, Muthach, Rieselberg, and Col. Stricker. The other column consisted of a body of chasseurs, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wicker, four squadrons of dragoons and six battalions.—The first column I intrusted to the care of Count Schmettau—the last I commanded myself.

On the 23d in the afternoon I repaired to Ide, by the way of Fredericksbadt, in company with his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark. The main army arrived there the following night, and the next day march-

ed towards Orebakke: At midnight they embarked in 29 boats, and arrived at Krogstrand at six the next morning. I immediately took possession of all the heights and other advantageous posts, without meeting the least opposition. I determined the next morning to march towards Skee with four battalions, the dragoons, and a company of rangers. I ordered Col. Stricker to follow me with three more battalions. I there understood that Col. Tranefeld (the Swedish commander) was in march with 400 men and 4 cannon; that on the 22d they had passed through Stromstadt, and on the 24d arrived at Swinesund. My debarkation at Krogstrand was the more unexpected to the Swedes, as no military detachment had ever before passed the river there, on account of its danger, much less a whole body of an army.

My debarkation however at Krogstrand reached the knowledge of Colonel Tranefeld, as my march from thence was considerably impeded by hard rains, which prevented the coming up of the troops, so that Colonel Tranefeld had time to retire in haste towards Stromstadt, after destroying all the passages and bridges in his way. On hearing that he was posted before that place, near a bridge called Wetlands. I repaired thither, and on my arrival, perceived a very extended line of troops, but only one deep, with artillery, and a large number of different carriages. The bridge was broken down and the river deep. However we advanced, and found another river, with the bridge likewise broken down. We were busy in getting it together again, when an officer, accompanied with a drum, advanced towards me, and asked me in the name of Col. Tranefeld, what was the design of our army? I answered him, "that the manifesto (hereafter mentioned) I had previously sent him, contained all I had to say."

In the mean time the bridge was repaired, and I passed it in defiance. I posted at about 1500 paces from the Swedish army, and covered the troops behind some eminences, placing myself on a battery, situated on a rock in a very advantageous position. Once more I was complimented by a message from Colonel Tranefeld, delivered by an officer of artillery, requiring some explanation of my manifesto.

I immediately sent him for answer, that the King of Denmark was not at war with the King of Sweden; but that in virtue of his alliance with the Empress of Russia, he found himself obliged to furnish her with a body of auxiliaries, and that I was under the necessity, though much against my will, to attack the Swedish troops wherever I found them; that nevertheless it depended on him to retire, that otherwise I should march without delay against him.

I thought, however, proper to give a formal explanation to Col. Tranefeld through one of my own officers, and I sent my aid-de camp to him, who went with the Swedish officer. I then ordered some battalions to take possession of the rock, and formed the order of attack.

At the moment we were preparing to fire, our attack was impeded by a kind of whirlwind, attended by hail and rain, and so violent that I never was witness of the like before. All the arms were wetted, and the troops needed further time to make another disposition of attack. I profited of this interval to reconnoitre the right wing of the Swedish army posted along the river. At some distance on the banks of it, opposite to me, I perceived a troop of rangers; an officer approached and cried out to me, Friend! I begged of him to hear me, and asked where Col. Tranefeld was, adding, "that I should receive much satisfaction on seeing him before we began."

The Colonel came, and alighted from his horse, desiring to know my final purpose. I refused him at once this request, on which he retired, and took the road in the night time from Quistrom to Uddewalla. In the morning, I continued my march, and detached two battalions to the help of Count Schmettau to repair the bridges which lay in his road. I ordered the battalion of Sudenfeld to take possession of Stromstadt and of the royal magazine there. The troops found in it 2700 tons of wheat and 1500 gallons of spirits. I established the hospital there.

The Prince Royal is with me, I design to march on to Quistrom, where I am told the Swedes are posted. The troops are in high spirits, notwithstanding the continual rains, and the fatigues of daily marches. I am myself with the advanced guard, nine miles from Stromstadt, and design to assemble the greater part of the army near Quistrom.

The Count Schmettau is since arrived at Wetland, and Col. Stricker at Skee.

HESSE.

Manifesto of the Prince of Hesse.

Charles Landgrave and Prince of Hesse, &c. &c. &c. field-marshal and Commander in chief of his Danish Majesty's troops, makes known.

"That his Majesty the King of Denmark being under engagements with Russia, and in order to fulfil the treaty with that power, on the requisition of the Empress, finds himself obliged to allot a part of his forces by sea and land to her service, as auxiliary troops against Sweden."

It is his Majesty's supreme will that these auxiliary troops observe the strictest order and discipline, and that they commit no disorder whatever to any one who does not oppose them hostily.—On the contrary, that the property of every Swedish subject shall be rather protected and placed in safety; and in case that in defiance of every endeavour, any one dare thieves, pillage, or exercise any violence, he shall be punished with every rigour of the law, as it is his Majesty's earnest desire to alleviate, as far as circumstances will permit, the burthen of the war, and to contribute at the same time to establish peace on a sure and lasting basis.

His Majesty assures himself in consequence, that in consideration of this mode of proceeding, his troops will experience, in an equal degree, a fair treatment in Sweden, particularly that the inhabitants, whether Burghers of town, or inhabiting the open country, will not oppose them by open violence, or attack the military, in which case, all those found under a manifest contrary to the custom of war, will draw on themselves infallibly the most rigorous treatment, and all the ruinous consequences resulting from it."

### PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

From PERSIA the news-papers give us the following valuation of the booty which THAMUS KOULI KAN brought away from the Mogul's country.

THE elephants, camels, artillery, tents and ammunition, taken in the different actions are valued at 75,000,000 of livres; 375,000,000 were taken out of the Imperial treasures; jewels and precious stones to the value of 200,000,000; the Emperor's bed of state, 175,000,000; an Imperial throne set with diamonds, 225,000,000 plate, set with precious stones 275,000,000; money and jewels taken from the wives and children of the Emperor, 75,000,000. The plunder of the city of Dely, 250,000,000; contributions raised upon the inhabitants, 250,000,000; from the great men of the empire, 150,000,000; from the two grand favourites of the Emperor, 400,000,000; and from the estates of the Ministers and favourites of the Great Mogul, who were put to death at the desire of Thamus Kouli Kan, the whole amounting to 2,775,000,000; more riches than the greatest part of this were brought from the city of Dely alone; people would with difficulty believe, what is above related, was it not that the riches of Indostan were well known, and that its manufactures and produce, brought in every year vast sums, both from Asia and Europe, which scarce ever go out again. Thamus Kouli Kan has likewise imposed on the Great Mogul, an annual tribute of 75,000,000 and has settled the annual expense of the court of that Prince, at 120,000,000.

The government of the empire of the Great Mogul, has been the occasion of this sudden revolution, such a one, as no history can produce. The people pined under the oppression of the Grandees. The Emperor a Prince of a weak mind, and who was taken up in the pursuit of his pleasures, and left the care of the empire to two favourites, who aimed at making so much as the amassing of treasure. The dominions were naked of troops, because the General's whole business it was to have kept them on foot, appropriated the sums designed for that purpose to their own use. Some rebels of the neighbourhood of Malabar and Coromandel penetrated even into Ind Kan, and the little resistance that they met with, discovered how easy it would be to invade this empire. While Thamus Kouli Kan extended his conquests with an army of 80,000 horse and 10,000 foot, well armed and disciplined with 250 pieces of cannon, the Mogul was in a state of security at Dely, imagining he had done enough in gathering together an army of 200,000 horse, and 500,000 foot, with 3000 armed elephants, and 8000 pieces of cannon, which was raised in a hurry, and all military stores wanting.

The battle of the 22d of February 1739, which cost the lives of 100,000 men, and part of the Emperor's family, at once determined the fate of that Prince, and secured the empire to Thamus Kouli Kan, who restored it to the Mogul by treaty. During the continuance of Thamus Kouli Kan at Dely, he caused money to be coined there, with the following inscription, "Schack Nadir, was born to be Emperor of the whole World."

On Thursday last sailed from this port, for CANTON, in the East-Indies, the beautiful new ship Union, John Ashmead, Esq; commander.—She was built and partly owned by Mr. Thomas Penrose.

## DUBLIN, Dec. 20.

The best pork is now selling in Cork at sixteen shillings the hundred weight, and at Limerick it sells at fifteen shillings the cwt. Notwithstanding the very favourable weather that we have had for some time past, mutton sells at present in the different markets of this city, at the exorbitant price of four pence half penny per pound.

Butter, to the amount of about forty thousand pounds worth, has been shipped this season from the port of Dublin alone, to Cadiz and other parts of Spain, which from the Spanish market being overstocked, and being bought here at an exorbitant price, some to high as fifty eight shillings the hundred weight, will in all probability sell at a loss of from fifteen to twenty per cent.

The take of herrings is now so great in the Straits between Dover and Calais, and, in general, from the South Foreland, at the mouth of the Thames, to Cape Barleur, on the west coast of France, that some French and English boats, fishing very assiduously together, about midchannel, returned to their respective ports a few days ago, as deep laden as they could swim, after three hours work.

The frost at Paris was so intense a fortnight ago, that the Seine, which is eighteen or twenty feet deep at that city, where the tide never flows, was so frozen in twenty-four hours, as to admit bearing multitudes, who formed a kind of fair on the river. But on the third day a sudden thaw separated the ice, and fourteen men, six women, and a few children, from five to ten years old, were irretrievably lost. The rest, amounting to about ten thousand, between the two bridges, made a shift to scramble to shore, but not without many broken limbs and fore bones.

## BASSETTERE, St. Kitt's, Jan. 2.

ON Monday last, about 5 o'clock in the morning, we had a very severe shock of an earthquake, which was felt in all the neighbouring islands.

## ST. GEORGE'S, (Bermuda) Jan. 24.

THIS day arrived the sloop Delight, Paul Paynter, master, from the West Indies, by which we learn that the crops this year are likely to fall much shorter than they were expected to be, particularly at St. Kitt's.

This week sailed the Turks-Island fleet, with the salt-makers; one of the vessels that carried passengers is entirely new, and supposed to be the largest loop ever built in Bermuda, measuring 212 tons, by carpenter's measure.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Jan. 6.

We felt two shocks of an earthquake here the 26th of December, between 3 and 6 in the morning; the last shock was so violent as to be felt all through the island, but we do not hear of any damage being done by it. The inhabitants were terribly frightened.

Current Cash Price of Provisions, &c. in Bermuda, March 7.

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Beef per lb.                | 10 0 8 |
| Mutton                      | 0 0 8  |
| Veal                        | 0 0 8  |
| Pork                        | 0 0 8  |
| Fresh Butter                | 0 1 8  |
| Coffee                      | 0 1 8  |
| Cocoa                       | 0 1 4  |
| Indian Corn, per bushel     | 0 6 8  |
| Superfine Flour, per barrel | 13 4   |
| Common ditto                | 8 0    |
| Pork                        | 3 6 8  |
| Ship Bread                  | 1 8 0  |
| Pitch                       | 1 6 8  |
| Tar                         | 1 0 8  |
| Beef, per tierce            | 7 6 8  |
| Rum, per gallon (scarce)    | 4 4    |
| Muscovado sugar, per cwt    | 13 4   |
| Lumber, per M.              | 21 0 0 |
| Dollars                     | 0 6 8  |

## BOSTON, March 16.

WE hear from Salem, that on Monday morning the 9th instant between one and two o'clock, a number of daring villains broke into Mr. Robertson's tavern, and finding a roasted turkey and other articles of refreshment in the pantry, they spread a table and sat down to refresh themselves; but being heard by Mr. Robertson, he came down stairs and rushed into the room; upon which the villains made their escape through a window. They then went to colonel Pitt's house, broke it open, and carried off plate to the amount of 2000, without alarming the family, and left Robertson's carving knife sticking in the wainscot.

One of said burglars, was on Tuesday detected at Malden bridge, and conducted to Salem. The thief pawned a pair of knee buckles with the toll gatherer for his toll, and promised to return and redeem them; soon after the tollman was informed of the robbery, and gave information of the circumstance of the pawn of the buckles; on which a person went from this town, and when the thief returned to redeem the buckles, apprehended him. The plate has been recovered.

March 12. We are told, that orders have been issued by his excellency our worthy governor, to colonel Tyler, commandant of the first troop of horse, in Suffolk division, to hold his troop in readiness to escort his excellency the vice-president of the United States, when he shall set out for the seat of the federal government.

## NEW-YORK, March 26.

ON Monday arrived in this city from Virginia, the Hon. Andrew Moore, Esq.; and on Tuesday, the Hon. Josiah Parker, Esq.; two of the Representatives of that State.

Advice from the Spanish colony of New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, inform us, that Governor Don Mero has granted permission to the inhabitants of the western counties of North-Carolina, that border on that river, to trade thereon, even down to New Orleans.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (New-Brunswick) dated February 27.

His excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a further permission for the importa-

tion of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort; flour, &c. or Indian corn, from any of the territories of the United States, into this province, by British subjects, &c. agreeable to law commencing the 10th instant for and during the term of SIX MONTHS."

## Change in the British Ministry.

YESTERDAY morning arrived in 25 days from Lisbon, the ship North-Carolina, Capt. Haddock, by which we learn, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was declared sole Regent of the Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in consequence whereof the Right Honourable William Pitt has resigned his office of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which it is said he will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. This will of course bring into a new administration the powerful interests of the following Noble Personages.

The Dukes of Norfolk, of Bedford, of Northumberland, Devonshire, Portland, Grafton; and the Lords Stormont, Montserrat, Sandwich, Huntingdon and Rawdon; Grovenor, Fitzwilliam Abingdon, Guilford, and the following eloquent Leaders in the House of Commons—Sheridan, Burke, Jack Lee, Pulteney, Salwyn, Fitzpatrick, Courteney, Francis (of East-India), the Lutterella with the Lonsdales, &c. &c.

The above intelligence was brought from England to Lisbon about 48 hours, previous to Captain Haddock's sailing.

We also have advice by the same channel of the long expected death of his Majesty Charles the 3d of Spain, in his 74th year, of which he had reigned near thirty. The Prince of Asturias, it is presumed, will succeed to the crown, being heir apparent.

These important events, occurring, at a very critical and agitated crisis, threaten Europe with rather an extension, than a subsiding of hostilities, amongst the great powers on that theatre.

## PROVIDENCE, March 14.

WE hear that a motion was yesterday renewed in the General Assembly, now sitting at E. St. Greenwich, for calling a state Convention, to take into consideration the new form of government for the United States; when after warm debate it was again rejected by the usual large majority.

## GEORGE-TOWN, March 19.

Copy of a letter from Governor Sevier, to the Privy Council of the new state of Franklin, dated at Buffalo-Creek, January 12, 1789.

"IT is with the utmost pleasure I inform your Honors, that the arms of Franklin gained a complete victory over the combined forces of the Creek and Cherokee, on the 10th instant; since my last I received information that the enemy were collecting in a considerable body, near Flint-Creek, within 25 miles of my head quarters, with an intention to attack me; to improve this favorable opportunity, I immediately marched my corps towards the spot, and arrived after enduring great hardships by the immense quantity of snow and the piercing cold. On the morning of the 10th instant, we were within a mile of the enemy; we soon discovered the situation of their encampment by the smoke of the fires, which we found extended along the foot of the Appalachian mountain. I called a council of war of all the officers, in which it was agreed, to attack the enemy without loss of time, and in order to surround them, I ordered General M'Carter, with the bloody rangers and the tomahawk-men, to take possession of the mountain, the only pass I knew that the Indians could retreat by; whilst I with the rest of the corps formed a line, nearly extending from the right to the left of their wings.

"The arrival of General M'Carter on the mountain, and the signal for the attack, was to be announced by the discharge of a grasshopper, which was accordingly given and the attack began. Our artillery soon routed the Indians from their huts, and finding themselves pretty near surrounded on all sides, they only tried to save themselves by flight, from which they were prevented by our riflemen posted behind the trees; their case being thus desperate they made some resistance, and killed the people who were serving our artillery. Our ammunition being much damaged by the snow on our march, and the enemy's in good order, I found it necessary to abandon that mode of fight, and trust the event to the sword and tomahawk. Accordingly gave orders for that purpose; Colonel Loid with 100 horsemen, charged the Indians with sword in hand, and the rest of the corps followed with their tomahawks. The battle soon became general, by General M'Carter coming down the mountain, to our assistance; death presented itself on all sides in shocking scenes, and in less than half an hour the enemy ceased making resistance and left us in possession of the bloody field. The loss the enemy sustained in this action, is very considerable; we have buried 125 of their dead, and by the blood traced for miles, all over the woods, it is supposed the greatest part of them retreated with wounds; our loss is very inconsiderable, it consists of 3 dead and 16 wounded, amongst the latter is the brave General M'Carter, who, whilst taking off the scalp of an Indian, was tomahawked by another, whom he afterwards killed with his own hand; I am in hopes this good and brave man will survive. I have marched the army back to my former cantonment, at Buffalo-Creek, where I must remain until I receive some supplies for the troops, which I hope will be soon; we suffer most for the want of whiskey.

"I have the honor to remain,

"Gentlemen, your very humble servant

"JOHN SEVIER."

## WILMINGTON, March 21.

MR. ANDREW PENNINGTON was accosted on Saturday last, between New-Port and Christiana bridge, by a man who induced him to go to a field a little distance out of the road, on pretence of selling a horse. He there found another man standing by the fence, and a horse tied; one of the villains seized him

by the leg, and the other swore if he did not deliver he would blow him through. Mr. Pennington told them he supposed they must have what they wanted, but desired leave to light and tie his horse, which he had no sooner done, than he declared that he would not be robbed. Upon this they both attacked him with cut-throat knives; but met with so warm a reception from a stick which Mr. Pennington had, that after a smart engagement, they took to their horses and rode off through the field.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK, March 24.

BY a New-York paper we are informed, that an act was passed during the last session of the legislature of that state, securing to James Rumsey, Esq; the sole right and advantage of making, employing and vending, for a limited time, his sundry inventions and improvements in mechanics; among which are the following, viz.

A Boat, to be propelled by the reaction of a current of water, forced out at the stern through a trunk or tube, parallel to the keel, by the power of the steam, or a new mode of generating steam in boilers constructed a manner peculiar to himself.

An entire new method of raising water to any height, for watering cities, turning mills, agricultural and other purposes.

Also an improvement on grist and saw mills, whereby they are rendered much more simple and less expensive, having neither wheel, round, nor cog, and requiring much less water.

Nothing need be said to evince the utility of these several inventions and improvements, and the advantage the country will derive from them. We are happy to see Mr. Rumsey is like to be rewarded, as due attention has also been paid to his genius in Europe, by a patent, securing to him all his inventions, having passed the great seal of England in November last; and very great encouragement is given at the other European courts. As we were informed also, that application is made to the other American states for similar laws, we suppose New-York will not be alone among them in rewarding American genius.

## BALTIMORE, March 31.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction at New-York, to his Friend in this Town, dated the 23d instant.

"THERE are but few members wanting now to complete the two Houses; and enable them to open the sessions and declare the President. By the middle of next week, I hope, it will be effected. The delay not only looks ill, but works ill, by preventing the collection of Duties for the Union, which is a loss to the United States of near One Hundred Thousand Dollars per month; and they are very little able to bear."

From the Boston Gazette, dated March 16, 1789.

Messrs EDES,

THE circumstances of the death of the much celebrated C. I. ETHAN ALLEN, as mentioned in the several news-papers, appears to be very erroneous. Not many days since, I saw a servant of his, who gave me the particulars of it. The Colonel, some time before his death, foretold his approaching dissolution, and marked out a place on his own land where he desired to be buried. And what appears to be most singular, is, that he ordered his grave to be dug, and that in such a manner, as he might be buried standing upright on his feet. Not long after, he and his servant were carting hay, and towards evening the Colonel mounted on the load to ride home. They had not proceeded far, before the driver observed that his master was slapping off the hay, and accordingly spoke to him, (supposing him to be asleep) who appeared not to hear him; the driver then punched his side with the butt-end of his whip, in order to awake him, and finding him insensible to the danger that threatened him, got to the top of the load, and found his master dead. It is supposed he died in a fit. There appear to be the facts, and should they meet your approbation, you are at liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

INTELLIGENCER.

## NORFOLK, April 1.

LAST Monday in the gale, a small sloop overfet near Craney Island. The people were fortunately saved by a vessel in company.

Same evening, a small Schooner from Currituck, bound to this port was dismasted, and sprang a leak off the Cape; in that condition she was picked up by the Buckskin Pilot-Boat, belonging to Maryland, and towed into this port—No lives lost.

James Kennedy, alias James M'Inlay, for Forgery, was this day brought before our Worshipful bench of Justices to be examined respecting said crimes; when it fully appearing to the Court that he was guilty thereof, the prisoner was reconducted to prison, and is to be taken to Suffolk, to receive his sentence at the District Court.

DEATH.] On Monday last, in the 31st year of his age, JAMES MURRAY, Esq; Captain of his Britannick Majesty's corps of Queen's Rangers.

## RICHMOND, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Kentucky, to his correspondent in this city dated March 9, 1789.

"OUR politics seem confused since the arrival of the late act of assembly, for making further provision for erecting this district into an independent state; many think that this business has been unreasonably procrastinated by the state of Virginia, it being now upwards of four years since their first application, and that there are also some stipulations in the late act more rigorous than the first.

"I observed an extract of a letter published in some of your gazettes, said to be written by some person in this country to his friend in Richmond; as I believe it to be dictated by a disappointed man, it cannot be expected that he would stick closely to the truth. He

...and illiberally reflected on  
...for no such violent measures as he urged  
...were publicly avowed; what may be the future con-  
...of our people in the late act for a separation,  
...know not, but I see a number who were willing to se-  
...parate on constitutional terms, much displeased.

"The Spaniards at the mouth of the Mississippi, con-  
...tinue to be friendly, and I really believe would wish to  
...detach us from the Union. We meet with a ready  
...sale for all our tobacco and provisions we have yet sent.  
...A few weeks past about 300 hogheads of tobacco, be-  
...sides provisions, &c. were sent off from this country  
...for the New-Orleans, and I expect in a few weeks  
...near as much more will be ready for that market. A  
...few days past a vessel of 30 tons burthen, arrived at the  
...falls, from New-Orleans, loaded with dry goods, gro-  
...cery, and ironmongery; she had a long passage, being  
...much retarded by the ice, but came very safe; thus you  
...see we have a sufficient out-let, if not obstructed by  
...some wretched political system."

The following Gentlemen are elected Delegates for the  
...next General Assembly, viz.

THOMAS TINSLEY and JOHN O. WINSTON,  
Esquires; for Hanover County.

NATHANIEL WILKINSON and MILES SEL-  
DEN, Esquires; for Henrico.

### ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Ulysses, Hodgson, Dublin.  
Experiment, Gold, Baltimore.  
Hendricks, Huggins, Lisbon.  
Ship Friendship, Shanack, London.  
Rebecca and Ann, Brown, Philadelphia.  
Snow Par, Hunt, Antigua.  
Brig Walter, Wyllie, St. Vincente.  
Grayhound, Jeffery, Glasgow.  
Louisa, Marshall, Antigua.  
Venus, Edmondson, Dublin.  
Mary, Stewart, Liverpool.  
Schooner Tryall, Dutton, North-Carolina.  
Sally, Pierce, North-Carolina.  
Sloop Kitty, Lancaster, New-York.  
Dolphin, Maxwell, St. Eustatia.  
Polly, Bowen, Providence.  
Nelly, Tupsman, Philadelphia.  
Richmond, Goodwin, Philadelphia.  
Petersburg Packet, Bruce, Boston.  
Brig Dispatch, Fitzpatrick, Dublin.  
Apollo, Brain, New York.  
Schooner Foster, Cutter, North Carolina.  
Sloop Lady-Green, Godfrey, Rhode-Island.

### CLEARANCES.

Ship Nancy, Butler Jamaica.  
Bacchus, Hamilton, Antigua.  
Abigail, Bacchus, Havre-de-Grace.  
Le Contoux, Limbourn, Bourdeaux.  
Atlantic, Hutchinson, Jamaica.  
Brig Carrieff, Hay, Grenada.  
Kitty and Marie, Hodge, Bourdeaux.  
Providence, Wheeler, Nassau.  
George, Almy, Rhode-Island.  
Schooner Hawk, Bunker, Jamaica.  
Paragon, Winter, Baltimore.  
Fanny, Baker, Maryland.  
Sloop Apollo, Cox, Barbadoes.  
Mentor, Bradish, Charlestown.  
Sans Soucie, Crozier, New-York.  
Yanky, Block, Philadelphia.  
Two-Sisters, Barrett, Port-au-Prince.  
Godfrey, Millar, Philadelphia.  
Eagle, Butler, New-York.  
Ship Sally, Bacon, Dunkirk.  
Collin, Robertson, Grenada.  
Alice, Johnston, Antigua.  
Brandon, Woodrow, Jamaica.  
Brig Dannel, Quarley, Port-au-Prince.  
Jeffy, Fleck, Liverpool.  
Mary Ann, Whitaker, Jamaica.  
Schooner Mary, Cumbric, Madeira.  
Nancy and Peggy, Blancy, St. Thomas.  
George and Betsey, Deagle, Baltimore.  
Sloop Polly, Lawrence, St. Eustatia.  
Supply, Stanley, Philadelphia.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to  
the Subscribers by the late GENERAL  
THOMAS NELSON, will be Sold on  
the premises, on the 10th day of June  
next,

A TRACT of LAND, known by  
the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river,  
in the county of Hanover, and containing  
1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds,  
and the high land well stocked with timber proper for  
plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house,  
which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed,  
will be sold also, at the Red House in the county of  
Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract  
of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of  
London, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a  
lease for the term of 14 years from the first of January,  
1788, and produces a net rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco.  
This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots,  
as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the pur-  
chase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the  
remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or  
purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved  
of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the  
date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.  
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.  
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.  
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

NOTICE to the MEMBERS of the  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
THE standing Committee hereby  
remind the members of the PROTESTANT EPIS-  
COPAL CHURCH that the first Wednesday in  
May is the time appointed for the annual meeting of  
the Convention; and also recommend it to the several  
PARISHES to make the necessary appointments of De-  
puties.  
April 2. 1789.

HARRIS & M'RAE,  
RESPECTFULLY advertise the  
public, that a Professor of mathematics late of  
Cockermouth (England), who has taught a few  
years with high reputation in this Commonwealth, will  
attend the students of that science, and consequently—  
Locus est et pluribus umbris in the Richmond Academy.  
They gratefully acknowledge the indulgence of their  
friends, and as several classes will be immediately form-  
ed, request gentlemen disposed to favour the Academy  
with the tuition of their children or wards, to enter  
them soon as convenient; also they assure all whom it  
may concern that assiduously guarding their pupils a-  
gainst the prejudices too commonly inculcated by nar-  
row sectarians, their utmost exertions shall be to ground  
them in the obvious, grand principles of virtue, and  
advance them in literature with the greatest consistent  
rapidity.

OLD ECLIPSE,  
Formerly the property of Col. JOHN HARRIS.  
STANDS at my stable  
in Powhatan county, and will  
cover mares at £. 3 the season  
and one guinea the leap, the leap  
money to be paid down—Good  
pasturage gratis, but will not be an-  
swerable for escapes or other accidents. Gentlemen  
who send mares by the season, will be pleased to send  
their notes, payable the first of September 1789  
VINCENT MARKHAM.  
Powhatan, March 25. 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:  
At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in  
Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.  
PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.

against  
ROBERT INNIS, deceased, ROBERT  
INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HAR-  
RY INNIS, children and devisees  
of the said ROBERT INNIS, de-  
ceased, Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered  
his appearance and given security according to the  
act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not  
an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the  
Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said de-  
fendant do appear here on the first day of the next  
court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a  
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia  
Gazette for two months successively, and published at  
some church of the parish of —, in the county of  
Bedford, on some Sunday immediately after divine  
service, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the  
city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

To be Rented,  
For one year, or a term of years,  
THE STONE  
HOUSE, &c.

IN this city, lately occupied by SAMUEL EGE.  
For further particulars Enquire of JACOB EGE,  
who is living near the premises, and will shew it to  
any person inclinable to rent.  
Richmond, March 31. 1789.

WARRANTS payable to Sheriffs for  
part of the Revenue Taxes due for the  
year 1788.

ANY warrants heretofore issued, or which shall  
hereafter issue for the salaries of the Officers of  
Civil Government; for the interest on the certificates  
granted to the Officers and Soldiers, Land and Na-  
val, on Continental and State establishment for their  
arrears of pay and depreciation; for Pensions; for  
the Contingent expenses of Government; for the  
interest of the State Loan Office debt, and of the Pa-  
per money of this State funded; to venturers and  
witnesses in criminal prosecutions; to apprehenders  
of horse-stealers; for slaves executed; for the shares  
in the Potomack and James river companies; for  
the post at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hospi-  
tal; shall be receivable as specie in discharge of any  
of the taxes, which became due on the 1st day of  
November 1788; and the several Sheriffs and Col-  
lectors, upon the payment thereof into the treasury,  
shall have credit for the same accordingly. Provided  
that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to  
affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by the  
Clerks of the several Courts.

Extract from the act entitled "An act to amend the  
several laws for appropriating the public Revenue."  
J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office,  
April 1, 1789.

THE BEAUTIFUL  
THOROUGH BRED  
HORSE  
MEDLEY,

Will be let to mares the ensuing season at the  
Rolling-Green, at three and a half guineas to  
be paid at the end of the season; excellent pasturage  
under good fencing. Mr. Hooime's greatest attention  
and care may be relied upon, but not liable for acci-  
dents or escapes; and those who choose additional so-  
rage for their mares, will be furnished on moderate  
terms.

MEDLEY was got by Gimcrack  
out of Arminda, own sister to Papillon, she was got  
by Snap out of Miss Cleveland, and is own sister to  
Faggeigell. His sire Gimcrack was got by Cripples, a  
son of Lord Godolphin's Arabian, his dam by Grefwood  
Partner, a son of old Partner got by Fig a son of the  
Beverly Turk; old Partner's dam was got by the Car-  
win Bay Bard, his grandam by old Spott, his great  
grandam by the cheftnut white leg'd Luther Barb out of  
the old Vintner mare. He was bred by Lord Grosve-  
nor, run by Sir John Ladd, and was second but to one  
horse in Great-Britain or Ireland, in the number of  
races he won in 1781; and whilst on the turf beat nine  
plate horses—His stock are known to be the most ele-  
gant in the state. The season commences the 15th of  
March.

MALCOLM HART.

N B Country produce will be received at the market  
price either by Malcolm Hart or John Hosmer.  
Louisa, February 21. 1789.

To be hired until Christmas next.

TWO NEGROES, viz.

A MAN AND A WOMAN.

The man has been accustomed to at-  
tend a bake-house and carry bread round the city.—  
The woman can wash, iron, and is a tolerable cook.  
For particulars enquire of the Printer.  
Richmond, April 2. 1789.

Pursuant to a Decree of James City court  
will be Sold on the premises at public  
auction, on Wednesday the 15th of next  
month, if fair, otherwise the next fair  
day.

A TRACT OF  
LAND,

ON the main road near Williamsburg, lately the pro-  
perty of Mr. JOHN CRAWLEY, deceased,  
whereon he lived; too well known it is presumed to  
require any further description; the quantity of land  
will be made known on the day of sale, twelve months  
credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond  
and approved security to the

COMMISSIONERS.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 26th day  
of August 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.  
against  
SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES } In Chancery.  
COPLAND, Defendants.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his  
appearance and given security agreeable to law  
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the sa-  
tisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of  
this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Coun-  
sel, It is ordered that the said Defendant Samuel Holt  
do appear here on the third Thursday in November next,  
and answer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a  
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia  
Gazette for two months successively, and published at  
the church door of the Parish of Westover, and county  
aforesaid on some Sunday immediately after divine ser-  
vice, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the  
said county.

(A Copy)  
Teste, J. MARSTON, D. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in  
Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789.

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co } Plaintiff.  
against  
JOHN SULLINS & Wm. HOBSON. } Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered  
his appearance and given security according to the  
act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not  
an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the  
Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered that the said  
defendant do appear here on the first day of the next  
Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a  
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia  
Gazette for two months successively, and published at  
some church of the parish of — in the  
county of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after  
divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in  
the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

## POET'S CORNER.

### The LAWYER'S SOLILOQUY.

TO cheat, or not to cheat, that is the question:  
Whether 'tis better in the mind to suffer  
The stings and gnawings of a troubled conscience,  
Or bravely turn corruption's gilded baits,  
And by rejecting 'scape me? To cheat, to need  
No more; and by such gain, to say we end  
The thousand hardships which the poor Man seems  
To be born heir to; 'tis a consummation  
Too often wish'd by us: To cheat unseen—  
To cheat—perchance be catch'd; ay, there's the rub:  
For by discovery what shame may come  
When we have lost the necessary mask.  
Must give us pause:—There's the respect  
That makes dishonesty imbriter life:  
For who would bear the gibes of honest Men,  
The oppress'd's curse the good Man's contumely,  
The pangs of unpaid fees, the law's severity  
In taxing bills, and the harsh reprimands  
That merit often to the unworthy gives,  
When he in peace might his quietus make  
On a poor farm. Who would long payments write  
And so awl and pause amidst a heap of nonsense?  
But that the dread of ghastly poverty,  
Whose horrid visage, like the Gorgon's head,  
No mortal dares behold, startles the mind,  
And makes us rather chuse those ills we have,  
Than suffer others that we dread far worse,  
Thus avarice makes Rascals of us all  
And thus the cloying face of honesty,  
Is tarnish'd o'er by ill designing knaves,  
Who toil among the labyrinths of Law,  
In search of matter to perplex mankind  
And leave the path of wisdom.

## A NECDOTE OF DEANSWIFT.

SWIFT, while he was at Trinity College in Dublin, laboured under great pecuniary difficulties. On the lethargy which seized his uncle Godwin, he received a very slender stipend for his support from his uncle William. His chief hopes, therefore, for any thing beyond that, rested in his cousin Willoughby Swift, eldest son of his uncle Godwin, a considerable merchant at Lisbon. Nor was he disappointed in his expectations. For soon after the account of his father's unhappy situation had reached Willoughby Swift at Lisbon, he, reflecting that his cousin Jonathan's destitute condition demanded immediate relief, sent him a present of a larger sum than ever Jonathan had been master of in his life before. This supply arrived at a critical juncture; when Swift, without a penny in his purse, was dispondingly looking out of his chamber window, to gaze away the time, and happened to cast his eye upon a seafaring man, who seemed to be making inquiries after somebody's chambers. The thought immediately came into Swift's head, that this might be some master of a vessel who was the bearer of a present to him from his cousins at Lisbon. He saw him enter the building with pleasing expectation, and soon after heard a rap at his door, which he eagerly opening was accosted by the sailor with—"Is your name Jonathan Swift?"—"Yes!"—"Why then I have something for you from Master Willoughby Swift of Lisbon." He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table. Swift, enraptured at the sight, in the first transport of his heart, pushed over a large number of them, without reckoning, to the sailor, as a reward for his trouble; but the honest tar declined taking any, saying that he would do more than that for good Master Willoughby. This was the first time that Swift's disposition was tried with regard to the management of money; and he said that the reflection of his constant sufferings through the want of it, made him husband it so well, that he was never afterward, without some in his purse.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a single hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, necessary to make the cotton into cloth of almost any fineness. These machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are subscribed; but a larger sum (probably 600) will be necessary for the execution of the scheme, upon a scale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any person inclined to subscribe, may be received on application to Col James Southall. No subscriber shall be admitted for any sum less than twenty-five pounds, and every such sum shall constitute a share, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each subscription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public securities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This prospect of establishing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is presumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourselves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itself may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any person delivering cotton at the works, shall receive an adequate return of cloth. The business will be conducted by skillful workmen, and under the superintendence of a few of the most experienced members.

A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

## GRAND LODGE.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1789.

THE respective Lodges within this State, are requested to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on Tuesday the 28th of April at the Mason's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Masters command)  
WILLIAM WADDILL, G. S.

## To be Sold,

On the premises, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Revenue tax due thereon, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's estate, 400 acres—Samuel Webster, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Isaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fisher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joseph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Chesterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binajah Thompson, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's estate, 450—Wm. Barkdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Pinchas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childers's estate, 40—Joseph Benjamin, 100—John Bealch, 50—James Douglass, 150—George Douglass, 200—John Nash, Chesterfield, 150—Joseph Calland, 205—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childers's Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 300—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherst, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperson, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Ross, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnson's estate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webster, 300—George Levoly, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpas, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Mofely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—John Booth, 195—James Dillford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, son of John, 80—Jesse Coleman, son of John, 80—Joseph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Doland, 200—Edward Gibson, 400—Nortly Gordon's estate, 400—Nehemiah Eviu, 90—William Corner, 332—William Gates, 250—Henry Godsey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip West, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnson, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferis, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joshua Hazlewood, 50.

The sale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole shall be sold.

JOHN BERNARD,

Sheriff of Buckingham.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 20, 1789.  
RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, (two days ago) as runaways, a negro man and woman; the man calls himself James Wilson, of a yellowish complexion, and Maria, a black woman, who he says is his wife, and is now big with child; when first taken up they said they were free, and had a forged pass, signed Alexander Sinclair—they now say they belong to Mr. John Carver, of Staunton, in Augusta county. Their owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

In a former advertisement published in this paper respecting two negroes being committed to the above jail, viz. James and Milley, from Culpepper county: Read their masters name ASHER, instead of ASKER. They are still in jail waiting for their owners to fetch them.

## The Beautiful and very HIGH BLOODED IMPORTED HORSE, NESTOR,

STANDS at Prandon, Prince George, County, and may cover for THIRTY SHILLINGS the season, with the additional sum of half a crown to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away, and the season to end with the month of August.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

March 14, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD A FINCH, of Charles City county, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts as speedily as possible; and those who have claims against the estate may have them settled by applying to Robert Bentford, living in Charles City or William Gathwright in Henrico, who are the Executors to the above estate.

March 23, 1789.

## VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788.

JOHN BAIRD,  
PETER POYTHRESS and } Plaintiffs.  
GRAY BRIGGS, }

PETER WILLIAMS, Escheator } Defendants.  
for Prince George County, and }  
WILLIAM M'WHANN, }

THE defendant William M'Whann not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the brick church in the parish of Bristol in the county of Prince George on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. C. C.

## CORDAGE

of all sizes made and sold by the Subscriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Messrs Campbell and Wheeler, Petersburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,  
SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,  
And others may be furnished with any  
of the undermentioned BLANKS,  
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,  
By the PRINTER, heretof, viz.

## COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS. EXECUTIONS.  
SUBPOENAS. EXECUTIONS BONDS.  
WRITS. ADMINISTRATORS ditto.  
ATTACHMENTS. ORPHANS ditto.

## SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds. APPEARANCE ditto. PRISON BOND ditto.

## MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS. POWER of ATTORNEY.  
NOTES of HAND. SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.  
BILLS of EXCHANGE. INDENTURES.  
BILLS of LADING. DUTY BONDS.  
BILLS of SALE. CLEARANCES.  
DEEDS of TRUST. PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,  
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the REVISED CODE,  
viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.  
Also M'MURRAY'S MAP  
of the UNITED STATES.